

than Rock or Jefferson should at least have a fair chance in the convention. Mr. Cooper is an earnest republican, an eloquent speaker and with a philosophy of mind that puts him far above the ordinary politician. In these days there is something else required besides ability to vote precisely as indicated by the machine, and it may be said that the strongest partisan who has the ability to comprehend what are the best interests of his country.

"Racine county advances the name of Mr. Cooper with the knowledge that it is a name that will carry weight. It goes to the people of Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Jefferson counties, and presents them the name of a man who, in every qualification and requirement will make them a worthy congressman."

A dispatch from Madison contains the following piece of news:

Madison, Wis., Aug. 5.—It developed here to-day that ex-Governor Wm. L. Taylor, the democratic candidate, who was called to the executive chair by a coalition democratic and granger vote in 1884, was clandestinely married to Mrs. Viola Titus, a respectable but obscure Madison widow with a family of children, several weeks ago. Taylor is about 55 years old, and a reputation was created two years ago when he and his wife were legally separated. He lives on a handsome farm ten miles north of Madison, and is quite exclusive. Thus the facts of his marriage, which was his surprise to the public as his election as governor, was kept quiet.

Taylor is 65 years old and was elected in 1873. It is not strange that the old man surprised people. He surprised them when he was first elected, and what the people elected him for they never could tell and he couldn't himself. They were surprised when he was "left standing in the rain" in 1875, and he likewise surprised them when he thought he could make postage stamps while the sun shone. It was indeed a surprise to his friends in 1875, when solitary and alone, he took his grip and left the capital for Cottage Grove—every man on the democratic ticket being elected but he. It was a surprise, that after forty years of a union, when he and his wife were talking the down hill side of life, he should have that union broken, and his wife driven to a worse state than widowhood. It was a surprise that common sense didn't tell the old man that he had no business to get married again.

"Another feature of modern college training," said the Hon. James G. Blaine in his Chautauque speech, "to which exception may be taken, is the long time employed. A young man finds that the contemporary who opened a law office at 21 or 22 years of age has already gained a strong foothold in his profession, and while he, with his European training, may know more in many fields, he knows less in the fields essential to success. He finds that he has wasted in general culture some precious years. The disadvantage is increased when he intends to enter upon a business career. I would not put forth this judgment with such confidence if I did not feel sustained by the opinion of one of the ablest men who ever taught in the English tongue. The late Mr. Forster, secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, was the son-in-law of the illustrious Arnold, of Rugby, and in a conversation on the subject, Mr. Forster told me that it was the opinion of Dr. Arnold that the young men of England were making a mistake of delay, and that it were better they should be engaged in their life calling by 21 or 22 years of age. Even with literary men I think our New England history would bear out my assertion as strongly as with professional men. Longfellow graduated at Bowdoin before he was 18. George Bancroft had earned Harvard's diploma at 17, Ralph Waldo Emerson was under 19 when he graduated, and Edward Everett but 17. In professional and public life it is equally striking. Mr. Webster, Mr. Choate, Mr. Seward and Mr. Tresselden were all through college and reading their law books by the time they were 19 years of age. I have serious doubts, therefore, as to the admission of the elective courses now becoming so popular in many parts of the country."

HE DIDN'T YET IT.

As Mr. Cleveland has been backing about quite carefully with his big veto pen, supposed to be down to business for once and makes a deliberate plunge for the river and harbor bill, the Janesville Gazette.

The Gazette doesn't give itself up unhesitatingly to the matter. It is not on the ground of the president's unfitness to be elected, but on the ground of the president's unfitness to be elected.

But what does the Democrat say now about the president being found on the right side of the people? Mr. Cleveland has the courage to veto a number of pension bills, but when it comes to the solid business of vetoing such a gigantic swindle as the river and harbor bill, he didn't have the courage to do it. Why? For the simple reason that the lion's share of the crooks in the south and there where the president wants to build for '88.

When President Arthur was called upon to consider the question of approving or disapproving the river and harbor bill of 1882, the work of a republican congress, he vetoed it, and made no bone about it. His condemnation of that system of stealing was written on that bill with the courage and wisdom of a statesman; but with the return of the grab bill to the house in which it originated, he sent a message that every congressman should read every week during the session. It was enough to make a democrat blush, but the congress of that year, and in fact every congress since, couldn't blush on being reminded, ever so forcibly, that it was squandering public money.

There was a widespread belief that President Cleveland would veto the river and harbor bill of this year. It was full of jobs, but when the time came for him to make an Arthur of himself, his courage failed him, and he bowed his neck to the yoke which the southern wing of the

democratic party wished to put on him, and he signed it. In this matter, as in that pertaining to the oleomargarine bill, the president has shown extreme weakness. He could not sign the river and harbor bill without offending the south; and he signed it; and he signed the bogus butter bill, and then apologized in a long message for so doing it.

It is about time that the sign over the white house, "Reforms inaugurated here," be taken down.

PROVING AN ALIBI.

TESTIMONY OF INTEREST IN THE CHICAGO ANARCHIST TRIAL.

Witnesses Swear That Neither Schaubelt, Parsons, Schwab Nor Parsons Were Present When the Bomb Exploded—A Russian on the Stand—Impugning Gilman's Veracity—A Field Day for the "Reds."

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The first witness called by the defense Thursday in the trial of the anarchists was M. T. McKillop, a Russian journalist. He testified that he is a correspondent of the Moscow Gazette; that he was working on the Daily News and The Arbeiter Zeitung of this city; that his associates here have chiefly been among the Socialists, and that Spies obtained a position for him in the south providing for 1884. He had made the acquaintance of Spies through writing to him to ask him if he would use an article on the subject of revolutionary societies in Russia. The cross-examination brought out the fact that in the letter to Spies McKillop said he was "a proletarian in the fullest sense of the word," but he insisted that he meant by the term "proletarian" a poor man—a man without money. He had never been a member of any revolutionary society. Coming to the events of May 4, McKillop said he was in the hall at the time the bomb exploded, in company with Mr. Allen, a reporter for The Chicago Times; that the saloon was crowded and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Holmes. McKillop was the first witness to testify that he had seen the bomb exploded, and he testified that he had seen the bomb exploded, and he testified that he had seen the bomb exploded.

Mary Grubb, with whom Gilman boarded, testified to the latter's bad reputation for veracity.

John Holloway, a gray-haired Englishman, was on the stand. There was no bomb thrown from the alley where he stood. On the cross-examination Holloway became completely demoralized, and mixed up the defendants and their utterances in the most extraordinary manner. He incriminated Schwab as the first witness to testify that he had seen the bomb exploded, and he testified that he had seen the bomb exploded, and he testified that he had seen the bomb exploded.

Henry Lindesayer, a calculator, testified that he had seen a bomb in the closet in Spies' office on May 4 and did not see any dynamite there. He would have seen it if it had been there. (The object of this testimony was to lay the foundation for the proposition that the police put the dynamite in Spies' closet themselves.)

Adolph Schurtz testified in German. He said he had seen a conversation with Schaubelt at the Haymarket meeting about twenty minutes before the bomb exploded. Schaubelt told the witness that they had seen some men come, but he couldn't say who they were, and asked the witness to go with him. The witness, however, did not go, but August Krueger did.

William Snyder, the next witness, said he was arrested on May 4 and had been in jail ever since. He knew all the defendants and was with them on the wagon when the bomb exploded. Witness and Fielden said they went to the alley, where he lost Fielden. He had his hands on Fielden all the time till they reached the alley, and Fielden did not fire and could not have fired without hitting the witness. The police did all the shooting. This witness, before being taken out, went over to the prisoners and shook hands with them all.

The next witness was a gray-haired, smooth-shaven man and Thomas Brown. He had also been confined in jail since May 4. He believed in Socialism, and had been a member of the American group of International workingmen for a year and a half. When the bomb exploded he was with some and his wife in Spies' saloon. Fischer was there also. He never belonged to an armed section; never drilled and never used dynamite. On cross-examination the witness said he had seen Parsons shortly after the explosion, who told him he thought he (Parsons) had better leave for a while. The witness then loaned Parsons \$5.

Henry W. Spies, a brother of August Spies, and defendant, was next called. He testified to the meeting with his brother August, and was with him all through it. He did not see Schwab, but Schaubelt was with him and his brother. Fielden, the witness said, was with him and his brother when the bomb exploded. Shortly after the explosion a policeman was trying to shoot his brother. The witness watched the revolver and in doing so, received a ball in the lower part of his body. To that time the revolver was away. On the cross-examination the witness admitted that he told the police he was shot in the doorway at Tol's saloon, and not at the Haymarket meeting. He told that he because he was not under oath.

August Krueger, testified that he was a Socialist, an anarchist, a member of Lokar and Veltor Verein company, and his name was on the list of the defendants. He knew all the defendants. He was at the Haymarket meeting, but not when the bomb exploded. He walked down Randolph street with Schaubelt, and they saw a man come, but he couldn't say who they were, and asked the witness to go with him. The witness, however, did not go, but August Krueger did.

On the cross-examination the witness admitted that he had previously told the assistant state attorney an entirely different story.

Several of the witnesses testified that Schwab could not have been at the Haymarket meeting, because he was addressing a meeting at Downing. The work will be continued at once, and the commissioner expects that the machinery will be established and in working order before winter.

The Handy Dynamite Cartridge.

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 6.—Somebody placed a dynamite cartridge in front of Frigette's barber shop, and while his workmen were cutting hair, and finally exploded, it exploded and blew the thumb and two fingers from his right hand and the thumb and first finger from his left.

A Labor Candidate for Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—At a meeting of 400 delegates of the Central Labor union Thursday night, it was decided to run an independent candidate for mayor Henry George, who probably be the nominee.

THE DEAD AT GREYSTONE.

PREPARATIONS FOR LAYING THE SAGE TO REST.

An Incident That May Account for the Suddenness of Mr. Tilden's Death—Crowds of Visitors at the Mansion—His Narrow Escape—An Expression from Ex-President Hayes.

New York, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Mary B. Tilden, the sister of the late Samuel J. Tilden, arrived at Yonkers Thursday morning. She was met at the depot by Mr. Tilden's cousin, and was driven at once to Greystone. The relatives and friends of the family at once adjourned to the library, where the arrangements for the funeral were discussed. The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The body will be placed on a special train, leaving Yonkers shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. The special train for the accommodation of friends of Mr. Tilden who wish to attend the funeral will leave the Grand Central depot shortly after 9 o'clock. It will consist of two palace-cars, and on its arrival at Yonkers carriages will be in waiting to carry the visitors to Greystone.

The casket for the late S. J. Tilden will be furnished by the well-known firm of Chappell, Chase, Maxwell & Co., of Syracuse. It will be a casket of the outside of which will be of Spanish oak, covered with black silk plush. The inside casket will be of copper, lined with velvet, and will be of the length of four feet, and the width of three feet, and the height of two feet. The casket will be lined with black silk plush, and the inside will be of solid silver. On the outside of the casket will be a silver plate bearing the simple inscription in script, "Samuel J. Tilden." At New Lebanon the casket will be placed in a self-locking water and burglar proof steel grave vault, which will be placed in a marble grave vault.

Rev. W. J. Tucker, of the Andover Theological seminary, has been selected to officiate at the funeral of Mr. Tilden. The following named will act as pall-bearers: John Bigelow, Daniel Manning, Samuel J. Randall, Smith M. Wood, Andrew H. Green, George S. Miller, Charles A. Dana, Dr. Charles E. Simmons, William Allen Butler, Aaron J. Daniel, Daniel M. Gooch, and John B. Trevor. There will probably be several others. There will be another service in the Presbyterian church at New Lebanon for the benefit of distant relatives of the late Samuel J. Tilden, at which Rev. Dr. Burdell will officiate. Nothing is yet known about the will.

The funeral car will be a square glass house with the drapings and hangings. The casket of the funeral will be handled by employees of the deceased, among whom will be Butler Gilbert, Coachman Dennis O'Hara, Valet Louis Johnson and Capt. Haydon, of the yacht Viking.

All day long a steady stream of carriages wound its course through the more gateway and up the gravel drives which lead to the mansion at Yonkers, bringing old friends and new, and the friends of the family, who came to tender their personal messages of condolence. They included prominent professional and business men, who were expected to be the honored guests of the family at the house with the lake and the farm. A story is told that throws new light on the cause of Governor Tilden's fatal illness.

On Saturday of last week the governor, who was suffering from a severe attack of the gardener, was found in his study. The gardener, who was found in his study, was found in his study. The gardener, who was found in his study, was found in his study.

Another Reach Vessel on Trial.

New York, Aug. 6.—The new steam cruiser Atlanta, built by John Roach for the government, steamed out of the Brooklyn navy yard Thursday morning on her trial trip up the sound. On board as representatives of the government, and who were assigned by Secretary Whitney, were: Commander Peck, of the Brooklyn navy yard; Chief Engineer J. B. Parsons, Charles P. Plunkett, and four cadet engineers. A gentleman representing Mr. Roach's shipbuilders was also on board. The trial of the new cruiser Atlanta was successful. The examining board has sent a favorable report to Washington.

They Were Bound to Get Away.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 6.—A wholesale jail delivery occurred Wednesday night, six persons escaping by sawing through the iron gate of the cage, thus letting themselves down from the second story window by means of a rope made from a mattress. They scaled the back wall, eighteen feet high, and escaped by a front door three feet high, by the same means. The cutting was done with a steel saw, twenty-seven inches, two inches by half an inch thick, but not cut. William Debra, who engineered the job, is a noted crook, and was in for burglary. The commissioners have offered a heavy reward for his capture.

Indiana Congressional Nominations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—The Republicans of the Eighth congressional district nominated Hon. James T. Johnson for reelection at Terre Haute, Thursday. Five delegates to the third congressional district held two conventions Thursday. The Stockholders met at New Albany and nominated Stockholders, while the friends of Howard, the present member, held a meeting at Scottsburg and nominated their favorite. Both conventions claim to be regular and their nominees propose to fight to the death.

THE WASTING DISEASES OF INFANTS and children are by no means confined to an insufficient supply of food. The trouble is that the food is injudiciously selected, and the limited digestive power of the child is unable to assimilate the food, when prepared according to the directions, forms the best substitute for mothers' milk that has ever been produced.

Public Schools of Rock Co.,

SECOND SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICT.

INSTITUTE AND EXAMINATIONS.

The Teachers' Institute will be held at Milton, Aug. 16-20.

Teachers should bring some text book on grammar, a U. S. history, a copy of the U. S. constitution and the manual of the course of study for ungraded schools, with which they have been furnished. Also pencils, paper, books and a ruler. The institute will be conducted by Prof. H. D. Maxson. As this is the first time that the institute has been held here, he will be entitled to meet there every teacher of this jurisdiction.

Permit the extension of an earnest hope that the first day will witness a full enrollment. No pains will be spared to make this a memorable one.

THE USUAL LECTURES will be given.

EXAMINATIONS.

Milton—August 16 and 17.

Clinton—August 18 and 19.

Atford—August 20 and 21.

A cordial invitation is presented to both teachers and students to attend at both institutes and examinations at no cost to school officers and to the parents.

Examinations to begin at 9 a. m. in each case.

Check in advance post. Wm. JONES, Supt.

What His Companion White Hunting.

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 6.—A cat and dog were shot and killed his companion, Fred Bremner, aged 15.

Fairbank's Soap is the champion dirt remover; no grocer's stock complete without it.

—THE GAZETTE IS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY 12 PERCENTS A WEEK.

The best stock of shirts in the city, at T. J. Zeigler's.

—TWELVE CENTS A WEEK PAYS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE—SEND IN YOUR NAMES.

PARLIAMENT TAKES THE OATH.

First Meeting of the New House of Commons—Political Pointing of the new parliament of 2 p. m. Thursday was devoid of interesting features. The members, such as were present, were sworn in, and the House proceeded to the election of a speaker. The speaker was elected, and the House proceeded to the election of a speaker.

An article in Wednesday morning's Standard, the semi-official Tory organ, urging a policy of enforcing the collection of rents, and hinting that the coming conflict will be one of law, was the subject of a long and excited discussion in the House. The opinion is generally expressed that the article was put out as a feeler, and that Lord Salisbury is bracing himself and his colleagues for an expected fight next winter.

The Standard says the Gladstone party does not intend disturbing the government during the present session, but will endeavor to obtain a statement from the government as to the general principles upon which it will deal with Ireland. Gladstone expects to unite the Liberal party upon the subject of the Irish question, and of a crucial question arises. It is the intention of the Unionists to leave the House in a body, rather than to put the ministers in a minority.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Robber Driven Off After Wounding the Baggage-Master.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 6.—An attempted robbery occurred on the north-bound Moon express train Thursday morning. The train left here at 1 o'clock, and stopped at the water tank three miles north of this place. Just after the train started from the tank a man entered the express car, and when asked by the baggage-master what he wanted, he said, "I want the money." The baggage-master, who was sitting in the baggage-car, told him to get out, and the man, who was armed with a revolver, shot him in the back, and passed out under the right shoulder, making a dangerous wound. Frank Perkins, the express messenger, came to the rescue, and shot the robber, who then jumped from the side door of the car. Perkins thinks he shot the man. The officers have tracked the man through a number of corn fields, and are hunting for him. Supposed splashes of blood were found on the track.

War Among Brewers and Saloonkeepers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—There is war among the brewers and saloonkeepers of this city that has arisen over a quiet boycott issued some time ago against Schniedel and Seidler's beer, these two firms having antagonized the Beer Workers' union. The result of the boycott was to drive their customers away from them rapidly, where upon they commenced to make cheap beer and sell to saloonkeepers at 50 cents per keg. The saloonkeepers in turn enlarged their glasses until they were selling a little more than a quart of beer for a dollar. This has aroused the other saloonkeepers, and an organization has been perfected with the intention of putting a stop to cheap beer. A suit has been filed in court to stop furnishing beer to the cheap saloons and unless it is done, there is to be a retaliation.

Worrying the Canadian Officials.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Capt. Grammond, of the local custom house, has been worrying the Canadian officials on account of the harassing customs regulations, and has instructed his captains to take all sorts of chances to get out of the custom house. The other day his tug Otago put into Point Edward, a Canadian port on Lake Erie, and left without reporting to the local custom house. Wednesday, however, he came back, and reported to the collector, and left three deputies aboard. The captain submitted gracefully. At 4 o'clock Thursday morning, while the three deputies were asleep, an order from the captain rang out to his deck hands, "Fire 'em out," and the three sleep-deputies were hustled out and dropped over the rail to the dock. The Otago's lines were then cut and the tug escaped.

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Indiana Congressional Nominations.



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The only Genuine Bargain Store in Janesville.

### DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Lawn 8 1/2c a yard  
Janesville muslin 4 1/2c a yd  
Victorian lawn 9 10 and 12 1/2c  
Persian lawn 12 and 15c a yd  
Double width bunting 18c a yd  
Extra quality lawn 5c a yd

Large white bed spreads 6  
Crimped seersuckers 6, 10 and 15c  
Chambrays 8, 10 and 12c  
Dress gingham 7, 8 and 10c  
Great bargains in cashmeres and dress goods.

### NOTIONS.

Oriental laces 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15c  
Embroideries 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 10c  
Jerseys 50c 1 00, 1 50 and 2 00  
We call especial attention to our laces, embroideries and jerseys, as we can save you fully 33 1/2 per cent.  
Flounces 1 yard wide 50c  
Lace trimmed parasols 1 50 & 2 00  
Parasols for children 15c  
Parasols for ladies 50c upwards  
Ladies shade hats 25c

Misses trimmed hats 50c to \$1 00  
Ladies thread gloves 5c pair  
Ladies silk mitts 25c pair  
Men's straw hats 5, 15, 25  
Men's Mackinaw hats, \$1 50 quality, 50c and 75c  
Men's percale dress shirts 50c, 75c and 85c  
Ladies ballgown hose, seamless, 12 1/2c a pair  
Curtain laces 10, 15, 25 and 35c

### CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.

Boys' Knee Pants 40c  
Boys' Corduroy Pants 75c  
Children Suits 1 00 and 2 00  
Boys' Suits 2 00 and 2 50  
Youth's Suits 3 50 & 4 00  
Men's Suits, common \$4 00  
Men's Good Suits, 7 and 8 \$3 00  
Men's all wool 8, 9, \$10  
Men's fine Diagonal Suits \$12 75  
Men's Bamboo Cass Suits \$13 00

Men's Indigo Beaver, extra fine, this is the same suit usually sold for \$13 00 for 12 00.  
Men's Hats 25 and 50c  
Boys' Suits 1 50 and 2 00  
Men's Suits 1 50 and 2 00  
Extra fine suit, 1 50, worth 2 50  
Working Shirts, 25 and 50c  
Percale Shirts, 25 and 50c  
Sleeve, regular price is \$1 50.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Fine Combs 5c  
Rolling Pin 5c  
2 Pint Cups for 5c  
Large Wash Basin 5c  
8 quart Milk Pan 8c  
Knives and Forks 5c each  
Knives, very fine, 10 and 12 cents

Floor Oil Cloth 37c a yd  
14 quart Milk Pail 21c  
Dish Pans 20 and 25c  
Dippers 5c  
Lamps, 25, 30 and 40c  
Hanging Lamps \$2 00 up

Dress Buttons, largest stock in the city at less than half price. Besides large lines of Laces, Ribbons, Collars and Neckwear, Fine Dress Goods, Silk Velvets, Plumes, Tips and 1001 other articles.

## CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE

P. S. Trunks, and Valises to close cheap.

## 20 YEARS

DEVOTED THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES.



This long experience with thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Those afflicted with Lung or Throat Disease, Heart, Liver or Kidney Disease, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, male and female Cancers, Old Sores, Tumors, or any Chronic Affliction, are invited to call and examine my record of cases cured when hope of a cure had been abandoned.

DR. F. B. BREWER

Residence:  
Laboratory, EVANSTON, ILL.

At Janesville, Wis., Myers house, on Saturday, the 28th of August. Address all letters to Dr. F. B. Brewer.

## BARGAINS!

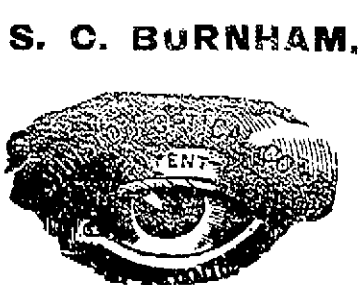
In all Departments.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

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COME AND SEE US

BORT BAILEY & CO.



Jeweler And Optician!



FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS  
MELLIN'S FOOD

The only perfect substitute for Mother's milk. It is the best food for infants and invalids. It is the only food that can be given to infants and invalids without causing any harm. It is the only food that can be given to infants and invalids without causing any harm.



GRAEFENBERG PILLS  
For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, etc.

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY AUGUST 6  
PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.  
OF JANESVILLE, WIS. TERMS: DAILY, \$3.00  
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\$1.00. CASH. CENTS IN ADVANCE.  
H. F. LYSS, PROPRIETOR.  
J. C. BARNES, EDITOR.  
JOHN C. BARNES, MANAGER.  
JOHN C. BARNES, CITY EDITOR.

### GOT THROUGH ITS WORK.

NATIONAL HALLS OF LEGISLATION  
DESERTED BY THE STATESMEN.

End of the First Session of Congress  
Forty-Nine-One of the Longest  
"Wrestles" for Twenty  
Years.

Much to the satisfaction of the Senate the President Signs the River and Harbor Bill—The Surplus Resolution. However, Public-Business Transacted on the Closing Day—Riddleberger's Last Break—Official Gleanings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The first session of the Forty-ninth congress has gone the way of all sessions of congress and adjourned, that interesting event having taken place Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The speaker of the house had taken the precaution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in the house restaurant until after adjournment and one characteristic of previous adjournments was conspicuous by its absence. There was a very full attendance in the galleries, but a sparse show of senators and members and the usual rush to try and get "hills" bills through in the hurry of adjournment day, and also some filibustering.

The senate commenced the day with a debate as to whether the adjournment resolution should be considered or a day fixed in the next session for the consideration of the Eads' ship railway bill, and compromised by going into executive session, the doors reopening a little before 12 o'clock. In the meantime the president's secretary arrived with the announcement of the executive approval of the deficiency, sundry civil, and river and harbor bills, with several others of less importance. The political disabilities and certain bills were signed by President Harrison, and the bill for the relief of the Virginia, and a joint resolution providing for the subsistence and traveling expenses of agents of the labor bureau for last July was adopted.

The first session of the day occurred when, according to custom, Harris offered a resolution complimentary to the president of the senate. Harris was the only senator to do so, and his resolution was adopted. Harris was the only senator to do so, and his resolution was adopted.

## THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS

For Signing the River and Harbor Bill—Indorsed by Gen. Newton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—To a United Press reporter the president said Thursday after an examination of the river and harbor bill, in the light of the facts presented to him by Gen. Newton, chief of engineers of the army, and Gen. Parke, of the engineer corps, with whom the president conferred on the subject, had convinced him that on the whole the interests of the government demanded its approval. Gen. Newton, whose knowledge of the condition of the present works and the necessities for the future was based on reports made to him by the engineer corps of the army, assured the president that of the bills in the bill all but eighteen in number, comprising less than 1 per cent of the amount appropriated, were meritorious beyond question, and while he in no manner condemned those exceptions, he was unable to give a positive opinion, because of lack of complete information concerning them. The president had made a thorough examination of those items as possible and although with such reports as were at hand he had been unable to absolutely satisfy himself as to their merits, he felt that all appeared to be for the continuation of work already begun and in course of construction.

The president said he had gone over the bill as fully as the data at hand and the time permitted him for that purpose allowed, and while some of its provisions not included in the items above mentioned were probably objectionable, he was satisfied that most of the improvements provided for were of great importance, and had found that the loss which would ensue to the government from the deterioration of existing works in case of further stoppage would be very serious.

The present bill is smaller than that for any like period in several years. The appropriation for the period ending in 1900 was \$18,875,000, for the period ending in 1901, \$18,343,000 and for the period ending in 1902 is \$14,475,000.

Random.—Defense of His David Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Randall, in his speech on the tariff question which he obtained permission in the House Thursday to have printed in The Record, presents a long and elaborate review of his position on the tariff. He introduced the bill in the House on June 10. He regards his bill as a fair step in the direction of tariff reform, as promised by both political parties. The timber and lumber industries and certain American forests and encourage labor. The assumption of duties is designed to benefit brush manufacturers. The iron and steel changes proposed are regarded as liberal and the reductions as extensive as the industry can stand. In reference to the plan he claims that the present revenue duty is devoid of beneficial effect, and he defends his plan for a protective duty. The second purpose of the bill is to reduce revenue by discouraging importation. The reduction of revenue taxation is defended as in harmony with the soundest policy and consistent to his belief in the report of the Tariff Commission. The bill is, he claims, accomplished. He quotes speeches by Mr. Cleveland and others in the last presidential campaign, and extracts from Democratic platforms in defense of his bill. The ways and means committee is charged with an inconsistent and improper course in supporting the Hewitt administration bill, and other legislation when it found itself unable to force the acceptance of its own popular views.

## SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure

For Wasting Diseases of Children.

Where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the child, this acts both as a food and a medicine, giving strength and flesh at once, and is almost as palatable as milk. Take no other.

A HORRIBLE FIND AT SEA.

Body of a Disolute Crank Afloat in a Can-Boat.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6.—Soon after sunrise Thursday morning, as the fishing steamer Eugene, of Greenpoint, L. I., was passing out of New Haven harbor, bound for the fishing grounds, the captain discovered a can-boat apparently adrift about three miles south of the New Haven light-house. On stooping up to the boat, those on board the steamer discovered the body of a man lying in the boat with his head under the stern and the upper part of his body protruding. The most frightful suffering was depicted upon the face. The mustache and hair were matted with blood, and the face completely livid. The body was taken in a row and brought to this city. The word was sent to Medical Examiner White and the body taken to the morgue. A superficial examination of the body was made, and there were found three bullet wounds in the body, one directly over the heart and two over the right arm. The body was that of a finely formed man, six feet high and weighing 175 pounds. One of the pockets was found containing a memorandum bearing the name "A. Huat, corner of Jackson and Clay streets," a mutilated Knight of Labor circular, a Masonic chapter seal and other articles. The corpse was afterward identified as that of a disolute crank who had often threatened suicide.

From the Race Course.

HUACAP, N. Y., Aug. 6.—At the driving part, Thursday, the 2:35 class was won by Spotted, Charley Hillen second; best time, 2:20. Oliver K. took the purse in the 2:35 class, Lowland Girl second; best time, 2:19. In the first race for the colored, ending in mile 2, second; best time, 2:18. Mambrino Sparkle was best horse in the 2:15 class, Bill Bouton second; best time, 2:13.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Aug. 6.—The winners here Thursday were: Belmont, 1 mile, 1:10; Belmont, 1 1/2 miles, 1:40; Belmont, 2 miles, 2:10; Belmont, 2 1/2 miles, 2:40; Belmont, 3 miles, 3:10; Belmont, 3 1/2 miles, 3:40; Belmont, 4 miles, 4:10; Belmont, 4 1/2 miles, 4:40; Belmont, 5 miles, 5:10; Belmont, 5 1/2 miles, 5:40; Belmont, 6 miles, 6:10; Belmont, 6 1/2 miles, 6:40; Belmont, 7 miles, 7:10; Belmont, 7 1/2 miles, 7:40; Belmont, 8 miles, 8:10; Belmont, 8 1/2 miles, 8:40; Belmont, 9 miles, 9:10; Belmont, 9 1/2 miles, 9:40; Belmont, 10 miles, 10:10; Belmont, 10 1/2 miles, 10:40; Belmont, 11 miles, 11:10; Belmont, 11 1/2 miles, 11:40; Belmont, 12 miles, 12:10; Belmont, 12 1/2 miles, 12:40; Belmont, 13 miles, 13:10; Belmont, 13 1/2 miles, 13:40; Belmont, 14 miles, 14:10; Belmont, 14 1/2 miles, 14:40; Belmont, 15 miles, 15:10; Belmont, 15 1/2 miles, 15:40; Belmont, 16 miles, 16:10; Belmont, 16 1/2 miles, 16:40; Belmont, 17 miles, 17:10; Belmont, 17 1/2 miles, 17:40; Belmont, 18 miles, 18:10; Belmont, 18 1/2 miles, 18:40; 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